Embryo of Helminthostachys.—LANG[34] has supplied some much needed information in reference to the embryogeny of *Helminthostachys*. In a preliminary note[35] he had announced the existence of a well developed suspensor, but the present study furnishes many additional details. The embryo extends down into the prothallium before segmentation takes place, and the first two walls are transverse. The cell next to the neck of the archegonium, which may divide or not, forms the upper suspensor tier; the middle cell, which divides, forms the second suspensor tier; while the terminal cell forms the embryo proper. The hypobasal half of the embryo forms the foot, while from the epibasal half the stem tip, first leaf, and probably the first root arise. A comparative study of the embryogeny of Marattiaceae, Ophioglossaceae, and seed plants leads to the suggestion that "the suspensor represents the last trace of the filamentous juvenile state in development of the plant, and may have persisted in the seed-plants from their filicineous ancestry."—J. M. C.

Basidiomycetes of the Philippines.—GRAFF[36] has published a list of additions to the known Basidiomycetes of the Philippines with descriptions of new species. These additions number 33, about equally distributed between Hymenomycetes and Gasteromycetes. The new species are described in *Exidia*, *Laschia*, *Lentinus*, *Volvaria*, *Naucoria*, and *Bovista*.—J. M. C.

Nectaries and phylogeny.—After examining the nectaries of a large number of monocotyledons and dicotyledons, PORSCH[37] reaches the conclusion that the nectary is not only an organ of some phylogenetic significance, but that it furnishes additional proof of the derivation of the former from the latter.—C. J. CHAMBERLAIN.

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[35] Ann. Botany **24**:611. 1910.

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[37] PORSCH, OTTO, Die Abstammung der Monokotylen und die Blütennektarien. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesells. **31**:580–590. 1914.